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### Net Results in Ohio.

Mr. ROOSEVELT might have done otherwise, but didn't; and since he saw fit to do as he did, he has gained immensely thereby, from the purely personal point of view of the eager candidate.

When Mr. ROOSEVELT did as he did, Brother HANNA, being one of the politest men in the world, and counting upon the pleasure of the President's company in his own house at Cleveland in less than a fortnight, could hardly have said otherwise than this:

" Why, certainly, Mr. President. If to do just now with next year's politics, perish the thought that MARK ALONZO should object!"

And what has HANNA gained, besides the prospect of a more strenuously friendly smile than might otherwise have been smiled by one of the guests at the marriage feast in his happy home?

The doubtful satisfaction of hearing these cruelly patronizing words uttered by his colleague and closest enemy: "All Republicans in Ohio will be pleased with

Senator Hanna's action and take the greatest pleasure in securing for him another term in the Senate of the United States." FORAKER, the back number, address-

Ohio!"

platter a reëlection to the United States of Manhattan were native whites born Senate, with his compliments, in the of native parents, and in the whole town name of all the Republicans in Ohio!

The New York Times's Discovery. Amusement, if not instruction, was afforded to a limited extent yesterday by the severity with which the New York Times condemned the Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT for exceeding his constitutional duties and interfering in the coal strike last autumn.

Our often amusing neighbor has now discovered that this interference is one of the things which have led many people to regard Mr. ROOSEVELT as an unsafe man in the White House. It is one of the sources of what the Times describes as " the widespread and not diminishing distrust and fear of him among the business men of the country, particularly those business men who are charged with the management of its larger interests." We quote part of our neighbor's rebuke, administered with a gravity denoting a full consciousness of the weight of its words:

"Two things conspicuous in our recent industrial history have led them to look upon him as an unsafe man. One is his interference in the anthracite strike. The report of the Commission makes it plain that the strike was not justified, but it was a strike attended by a good deal of lawlessness, and there is reason to believe that it was nearing its end when the President, in a most unusual and sensational manner, took the matter in hand.

" He was criticised then, and he has been criti cised ever since. It happens that the whole country is one vast turmoil of labor disturbance. We have never had so many strikes and threats of strikes, so many walkouts and lockouts, nor such a vast number of demands, many of them altogether unreason able, made upon employers by the employed, and made, too, with an arrogance exceedingly trying, table from the census of 1900: even to patient men.

" Whether it be true or not that the President's interference in the anthracite strike has encouraged this outbreak, it is a fact that he is in a large measure held responsible for it. It is largely believed that labor has taken its cue from the President."

Mr. ROOSEVELT was criticised then. but, unfortunately for the impression which our neighbor's present rebuke will make upon his mind and conscience, he was not then criticised by the New York Times. On the contrary, in October last he was implored in its most solemn fashion to interfere in the anthracite strike, and when he did interfere he was applauded in the most elaborate periods which the Times was able to construct for the occasion.

For example, on October 2, under the caption " The President's Good Offices," the Times commended the proposed interference in this language:

"The invitation of President ROOSEVELT to Messrs BARR, TRUESDALE, THOMAS, FOWLER and MITCHELL to meet him on Friday ' in regard to the failure of the coal supply, which has become a matter of vital concern to the whole nation,' is discreetly worded, and the gentlemen named cannot very well decline it. . . . The subject for consideration is one con ceraing which the President is warranted in asking for the views of any one having knowledge of the may be that the old agitation for an in- present, at least. The Protestant spirit facts. . . Those invited to the White House should go in all frankness and good will and render the President the best help they can in discussing how an intelerable condition may be remedied."

The next day and on the following days the Times repeated its expressions of would appeal more strongly to the labor approval and joy over the President's interference. When the first conference under Presidential auspices proved fruitless, it urged Mr. ROOSEVELT to further interference:

" President ROOSEVELT having failed to obtain the object of his conference, the situation is visible more grave and threatening than before. The most now take further action to meet the removed birty he has assumed."

That was on October 5. On October 6 the Times repeated its demand for interference by President ROOSEVELT, and again on October 7. On October 8 it appealed especially to JOHN MITCHELL, pointing out to him the very great advan-October 17, when the unconstitutional Commission had been established by Mr. ROOSEVELT, and the miners' executive

publicly and somewhat exultantly congratulated the President, as follows: " Without doubt the person whom the inhabitants

of those parts of this country which depend upon anthracite coal have mainly to thank for 'a happy issue out of all of their afflictions ' is the President of the United States. He took a grave risk when he originally invited a conference between the representatives of labor and capital, whose differences had resulted in an industrial crisis and a general apprehension of wide distress. That he was somewhat moved by the perilous predicament of the party of which he is the titular head we are neither prepared nor much concerned to deny. It was plain from the first that it was the apprehension of general suffering that was his chief motive in intervening. The intervention was at great risk, even of the dignity of his office. While the success of it was still doubtful it was described by an indignant and well-meaning patriot as a 'national humiliation.' And indeed it would have come near that if the President had intervened in vain. . . But the event has justified him. His intervention, in spite of the preliminary failure, has been crowned with a success that not only argued a good deal of skilful negotiation on the part of somebody, but also attested the respect in which the President's own character for fairness and impartiality was held by both contending and excited factions. The efforts of the operators to hamper his discretion, by indicating his arbitrators beforehand, was, as they are probably prepared by now to acknowledge, a disrespectful blunder. That it did no harm is due to the President's own eagerness to put an end to a situation which, in his own word, had become 'intolerable.' He stands higher in the confidence of his fellow citizens than he did before."

When the Times was thus urging the President to interfere, and thus applauding him for interfering, was it treacherously seeking to promote " the widespread and not diminishing distrust semblage of Ohioans who have nothing and fear " of Mr. Roosevell which it as the direct consequence of that interference? We don't believe it.

Our purpose in exhibiting this remarkable contrast is not to humiliate our neighbor, or even to implant in its mind the germ of a suspicion of the fallibility of its own mental concepts. It is to spare Mr. ROOSEVELT some of the pain which the New York Times's language of yesterday might otherwise inflict upon him.

## The Population of New York

In the city of New York after two hundred and fifty years of existence an overwhelming majority of the population is ing the highly contemporaneous HANNA foreign-born or of foreign-born parentin the name of " all the Republicans in | age, and the percentage of this majority is steadily increasing. In 1900 only 16.9 FORARER offering to HANNA on a silver per cent. of the population of the borough only 21.5 per cent.

In 1835, when the foreign population of New York was increasing at a rapid rate because of the swelling of the volume of immigration the native American spirit was aroused to alarm and the Know Nothing movement in politics had its beginning here. Between 1830 and 1840 about 600,000 immigrants had arrived in the United States or over four times as many as had come over between 1820 and 1830. After 1846 came a still greater increase in immigration, because of the Irish potato famine, so that between 1847 and 1857 the total number thus added to our population was nearly three and a half millions; and the Know Nothing movement spread portentously throughout the Union, but only to die out very suddenly and very completely soon after. The last remains of Know Nothingism, we may remark incidentally, proved popular and profitable if they representation of twenty-five, two in the Senate and twenty-three in the House, all from Southern States.

To this day the South remains the one population is almost wholly unaffected a year makes a great hole in the catalogue by foreign immigration. Its percentage of foreign blood is only trifling. In the whole eleven States of the old Southern Confederacy there are only about onequarter as many foreign-born as there are in the city of New York alone, and the single State of Texas contains more than one-half of them. The insignificance of the foreign element in the ten other of those States is shown in this

	Total	Foreign
	Population.	Born.
Alabama	1,828,697	14,592
Arkansas	1,311,564	44,289
Florida	528,542	23,832
Georgia	2,216,331	12,403
Louistana	1,381,625	52,905
Mississippi	1,552,270	7,981
North Carolina	1,893,810	4,492
South Carolina	1,340,316	6,528
Tennessee	2,020,616	17,746
Virginia	1,854,154	19,461
Y		

In four of the Assembly districts of New York alone, the Fourth, Eighth, Tenth and Sixteenth, there are more sippi, North Carolina and South Carolina and three-quarter millions, there are district where they are much fewer than

in the districts generally. The volume of immigration is now greater than ever before in our history, the number of arrivals for the present year promising to reach 800,000. Its source, too, has changed from northern to eastern and southern Europe, and it favorable to any such change, for the crease in the period of residence required for naturalization from five to twenty- itself so strongly that it seems safe to one years may be revived. Such a movement might get support from foreigners already naturalized, but its purpose unions, because of their desire to lessen the competition of foreign labor. At any rate, an urgent demand for severer measures of restricting immigration, so as to exclude undesirable elements, may

be expe	cted.
	ulation of New York in 1900
on abo	one-fifth were native white
	parentage. Of the whole num
bei	737,477, nearly six-seventh
we	the State of New York. Th
con	to them from other part
	n were much less, therefore
than L	ner lly supposed, as this tabl
will she	ow:
Perm Nau	Powland 87 5

sey and Perasylvania, it will be seen, the always brought out replies from other

lation of New York from other parts of the Union is from New England, yet it is small relatively, or only about 5 per cent. From the whole South comes less than 3 per cent., and from the West still less. Of the native whites of foreign parentage, a total of 1,371,503, only about 100,000 were

born in other States than New York. Finally, of the wholly foreign-born population in 1900, a total of 1,270,080, the largest percentages of nationality were

these.	
Germany2	5
Ireland	1
Russia	2
Italy1	1
Austria-Hungary	8
England	ā

Since 1900 the Russian, Austro-Hungarian and Italian percentages have been increased by the great Jewish immigration and by that from Italy, now the largest in a total volume of immigration which is the greatest in our history. Meantime, the additions to the German and Irish-born are relatively so small that if the other immigration should keep up the census of 1910 will show the Italians and the Jews to be more num-

These are statistics on which it is profitable to reflect while we are celebrating the wonderful growth of New York in the past and are proudly looking forward to its development in the next generation into the greatest community ever gathered together in the history of mankind.

#### The End of the Stock Company.

Even the return to the New York stage of the long-absent EDWARD HARRIGAN cannot compensate for the disbandment of the stock company which Mr. HENRY V. DONNELLY has maintained at the Murray Hill Theatre for the past five years. Mr. DONNELLY's players have not offered such finished representations as the more ambitious and expensive companies on Broadway are able to give; but they have been the nearest approach to the old-time stock companies that this city has seen for several years and, giving always dignified and conscientious performances, have afforded to theatregoers the only chances they have had for seeing some of the most famous of the older plays.

Mr. DONNELLY says he has come to the end of the list of plays on which he can | pal General Convention may take. draw. When he formed his company, he relied on plays of old date; but each year he drew nearer to the current successes, until during the past season he produced dramas which had been seen for the first time within less than a year previously. The charge for the right to perform these was greater than he could afford to pay, yet he could not afford not to play them. The result is that he has decided to disband his company.

Few of the so-called classical plays of English literature endure on the stage to-day, and these few have been drawn upon during the past season, which has witnessed the production at the Murray Hill of "She Stoops to Conquer" and The School for Scandal." The number of plays of twenty-five and twenty years ago that appeal to playgoers of to-day appears to be small, though it would seem that some of ROBERTSON'S plays, of ALBERY's and of BYRON's might have were in the South. In the Thirty-sixth | could be had at not too great a cost. | passed. To a suspicion of inefficiency Congress, from 1859 to 1861, it had a Some of BOUCICAULT'S older plays are obtainable, and are still attractivewould draw. But the production of a part of the Union in which the white different play every week for forty weeks of plays and necessitates drawing on more modern dramas each year.

Mr. DONNELLY must have produced nearly 200 plays during his five years' tenancy of the Murray Hill Theatre and as he says that he cannot play a piece more than one week, he has practically exhausted the drawing powers of that number of dramas. The others that can be performed without paying too large a royalty are too few for him to risk the success of a sixth season on.

The company of the American Theatre is likewise to be disbanded. With the disappearance of these two organizations the only real stock companies in the city will be those of the German and the Jewish theatres.

# The Episcopal Agitation Against

Protestantism. The present agitation for a change of the name of the Protestant Episcopal Church is not likely to be successful in accomplishing its end, but it will continue of the foreign-born than in all these with increasing earnestness in spite of ten States. In the three States of Missis- temporary defeat. It is a logical consequence of the Oxford Movement, bewith a total population of more than four | gun seventy years ago with the purpose of tearing away every ligament of connot, all told, as many foreigners as there | nection between the Church of England are in even a single New York Assembly and Protestantism, and it will not cease until that end is attained, even if the result shall bring about the disruption of the Episcopal Church as now

organized. With only one or two exceptions, the large dioceses of the United States have expressed in convention opinions unin the Episcopal Church has asserted assume that at the General Convention at Boston next year the project will be defeated or, at most, the question will be postponed for another three years. Even among those who have little liking for the present name there is agreement with the opinion expressed by Bishop Burgess to the Long Island diocesan convention, on Tuesday, that "a change at this crisis is 'bad politics'" and, probably, the great mass of the Episcopalian laity have thought so little on the matter that they are indifferent to it. The only party hotly zealous for the change is the party to which everything savoring of Protestantism is utterly distasteful, but it hurts its cause because of the very intensity of its

hatred. We have given space of late to many so-called " Catholic " movement in the From New Jersey and Pennsylvania........ 46,717 Episcopal Church, but it will have been Except from the two States of New Jer- observed that their publication has is hope that it will be passed next winter. officers had accepted the same, the Times | largest contribution to the native popu- | Episcopalians in which their spirit and | grim Fathers of the importance described,

argument were treated with contempt, even with loathing. The "Ritualistic type of man" is ridiculed, yet it cannot be gainsaid that among the most prosperous Episcopal churches of New York are the two in which Ritualism is carried to its furthermost extremes; and probably there are no others in the town of which the congregations are composed so largely of men, even at the early morning masses." If these men were few and of social and intellectual insignificance and their Ritualism was merely the expression of a finical and whimsical taste, with no roots in solid conviction, the attack on them would not be so bitter. In truth, they represent a movement that now actually threatens the overthrow of the Establishment in England and the disruption of the Episcopal

Church in this country. As the Rev. E. A. Wasson, the rector of the Episcopal St. Stephen's Church of Newark, says in his parish paper for May, " it is not the name so much as the thing "that these "Catholics " hate, or as Bishop CAPERS of South Carolina puts it, they want to " haul down the Protestant flag and run up a new standard." To quote again from Mr. Wasson, " in most points they are Roman Catholic in a Protestant Church," and " no wonder they are uneasy, no wonder their position is becoming intolerable," for "the Episcopal Church cannot be both Protestant and Catholic."

The agitation for a change in the name proceeds from an impulse so revolutionary that the whole spirit of conservatism in the Episcopal Church, heretofore the most conservative of churches, must eventually be aroused against it. It is not the " crazy scheme " the Newark rector calls it. It is an agitation which has been gathering force and increasing in intensity of conviction during the whole seventy years since its beginning in the Oxford Movement. It may be called illogical, but it is not " crazy." It is a very serious movement, for it may be said to lead inevitably to the Roman Catholic Church, to which NEWMAN, the guiding spirit of its start, at last rendered complete submission. In other words, it is a portentous uprising against Protestantism and in favor of Catholicism-an attempt to bring about a radical religious reaction which will not be stayed by any action next year's Episco-

The Czar and the Massacres. The time that has passed since the Kishineff massacre has brought nothing to mitigate the atrocities first reported. The delegate sent from Berlin by the German Jewish Aid Society reports the demolition of 700 houses, the sacking of 600 shops and the rendering homeless of 10,000 persons. The killed numbered nearly 50, and the injured were nearly 600. And the Jews throughout the empire are living in terror of

further outrages. The statement put forward by the Official Messenger of St. Petersburg, denying the authenticity of the letter from Minister PLEHVE which revealed foreknowledge of the massacre, shows that the Russian Government is not unmindful of the opinion entertained of it by the rest of the world. The Czar, however, cannot afford to rest content with the publication of a letter concerning what has sincerity unless he lets his hand be felt Boucicault cycle ought yet to be profit- strong enough to make the spirit of riot able-and there should be others that against his Jewish subjects afraid to show its face.

> The seventeenth renewal of the Brooklyn Handicap to-day should afford one of the finest races ever witnessed on the American turf. The field promises to exceed the average in size, and the somewhat sensational entry of Hermis, the premier thoroughbred of America, is expected. Gunfire, winner of the Metropolitan in 1.381/2, and Goldsmith, to appear as a four-yearold for the first time this year, are coming from the Whitney stable.

> There are naturally doubts about Hermis's fitness at this time to do himself justice in such company with 128 pounds on his back, but Mr. Thomas's colors are likely to be borne also by Yardarm, a three-yearold who has shown that he is a worthy descendant of Henry of Navarre. Henry of Navarre, it will be remembered, finished second in the Brooklyn Handicap of 1894 and won the Suburban in 1896. Yardarm will carry only 96 pounds.

Injunction, Mr. FOXHALL KEENE'S, is sure to have friends. He has raced splendidly at Morris Park and Jamaica, and his defeat of Blues last Tuesday makes him dangerous. Mr. FEATHERSTONE will start Igniter, a four-year-old son of the great Lamplighter, who was barely beaten in the Brooklyn Handicap of 1893 and was twice third in the Suburban. If Igniter is as good as Reina, winner of the Brooklyn Handicap last year-and Mr. FEATHERSTONE believes he is-he will, as they say, take a whole lot of beating. Articulate, the property of Mr. LOPEZ, is interesting for his defeat the other day of Old England and his gallant race in the Metropolitan Handicap. Heno and Herbert are not to be despised, and the former particularly has a good chance

What about Blues? Blues himself, if he could talk, might answer this question. If he does his best his 123 pounds should not bother him. JACOB WORTH can already see his colors in front. Prince Royal was twice second in the Brooklyn Handicap, in the years 1889 and 1891, respectively. Behind these comes a field of lightweights, but of by no means trivial reputation. As raining has gone out of fashion the day will probably be all that the turfman loves and the farmer mourns for.

There are various inducements for subscribing to the fund to erect a monument to the Pilgrim Fathers.

It will be placed on High Pole Hill, at the extreme end of Cape Cod. Each contributor becomes a life member in the Cape Cod Pilgrim Memorial Association, and his name will be entered in a Doomsday Book to be put into the

monument. High Pole Hill is 100 feet high, and the people of Provincetown have given several acres for the monument plot. The monument, over 200 feet high, will be

a valuable landmark, visible more than thirty miles at sea. The Massachusetts Legislature has voted \$25,000 on condition that the Association raise an equal amount. Money is needed for that purpose.

The bill appropriating \$40,000 was reported favorably in Congress last winter, and there There should be a monument to the Pil

regardless of the attitude of the Massachu setts Legislature or the National Congress. Contributions should be sent to Miss SARAH W. LEE, 53 State street, Boston, Mass

The very day after Mr. DEVERY had taken off his armor of mystery and clothed himself in the tenuous robe of a confessed candidate Mr. MURPHY found an anti-Devery man in the General Committee of the Ninth District, and, dressing him up in the proper uniform, he had him made the Ninth district's representative in the Tammany Executive Committee. Mr. DEVERY's feet have now no longer ground for complaint that his district and his following are not fully represented in Tammany Hall. " Back to the Docks " is his only hope.

The Shamrocks are coming. Already, in

expectation of the noble sport of Cup defence New Yorkers are getting very salty. Politics is thrown into the shade; the yachts are now receiving all attention. Balloon highballs and spinnaker cocktails are already filling and drawing; and every patriot is shivering his timbers. The enemy's fleet is under way. In a little more than two months the old battle for the America's Cup will be renewed, and it promises to be a hard and a Titanic struggle. So much the better.

#### THE G. A. R.

A Comrade Believes It Should End With the Life of its Original Veterans.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Frand Army of the Republic should and will, in the opinion of the writer of this, who has been a comrade in it for many years, come to an end when all of us leave this world, and then our places can be taken by the Sons of Veterans. That is the best way of perpetuating what was done from 1861-65. NATHAN APPLETON.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB, New York, May 26.

The Science of Drinking.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read with much interest your editorial in today's Sun, referring to Father Doyle's statement in regard to the growth of the drinking I agree with the reverend father, as well as with you, in the mere statement of fact, I further agree with you that such increase or growth is palpable everywhere and that the change from a series or succession of wines, &c., at public and private banquets or dinner tables to whiskey and water or whiskey and soda "is a change for the better," as you say.

A common expression is, "Never drinks," and if there is ever a time that that drinks," and if there is ever a time that that cocurs it is when one runs the gamut from sauterne, or madeira, or sherry, to claret, champagne and burgundy, and to the seductive liqueurs and brandy at some public or private function. That custom, however, is nowadays being more honored in the breach than in the observance and will soon be as obsolete as the good old days when belted knights and nobles brave felt it their bounden duty to wind up their revels under the banquet table.

Many physicians of acknowledged standing Many physicians of acknowledged standing do not hesitate to say that "of all spirituous drinks whiskey seems to be the least harmful," especially when taken in moderation and judiciously diluted with water or plain soda. Offering my own experience of over forty years as a moderate drinker, I have rarely drunk anything but whiskey, summer or winter, but in all those years, with very rare exceptions when water was unobtainable, I have diluted the whiskey before drinking. I find it, or believe I do, an aid to digestion; I am never troubled with the heavy, sieepy feeling or nausea that affects the beer-drinker, and as for a headache, I could almost say that I know not what one is.

for a headache, I could almost say that I know not what one is.

Eschewing "mixed" drinks, such as cocktails, &c., beer and a sequence of wines with meals, and sticking to a little whiskey and water occasionally, particularly at dinner—and not just before dinner for an "appetizer"—one may enjoy the best of health and find that the stomach is always in the best of tone for that period when good digestion waits on appetite.

PEAT REPK. PEAT REEK NEW YORK, May 26.

Man's Hat in the Elevator. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I beg to express my sympathy with "Greenpointer," whose letter appears in your issue of the 25th inst., and to differ with "Stenographer," whose letter appears in your issue of to-day, relative to the "politeness" of men in removing their hats while ascending or descend-

ing in elevators in pu Personally, I think the custom of a man removing his hat under such circumstances is of no signifi-cance, inasmuch as in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he is, undoubtedly, unacquainted with the man, or women, in the car, and, if he should as much as raise his hat while passing such woman on the street at a subsequent date he would immediately be set down as a "masher." Again, presum-ing there were no elevators in buildings and that all people were compelled to ascend and descend via the stairs, would a man be justified in removing and keeping removed, his hat for such time as he was travelling in close proximity to some woman? And, again, there is a question of health to be con-And, again, there is a question of the constitution of the stidered. Am I going to take chances on getting a cold, or something worse, for being "polite"(?) to an unknown quantity? And I never yet saw a woman thank a man for this evidence of politeness,

so-called! I would be obliged if you would give these thoughts space in your paper so that I may see what others think of my views as expre MAY 26.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can it be that "Stenographer," or any other lady (?) really expects gentlemen to recognize their presence in elevators public buildings by removing their hats? These lifts in such places are but an evolution of the stairway, and are often so crowded that the wonderful one ladies wear on their heads are a menace to the facile safety of gentlemen.

Practical American politeness is still here. Those who do not practise it will never be benefited by rebukes like "Stenographer's." MAY 26.

Beginning the Campaign. They lauded all the city's Great From Stuyvesant quite down to date. Mother's son forgot the crown. The chief adornment of the town, The Honorable Bill-Big Bill-Devery.

Only One Champion Observed. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When Cathol. cism, or celibacy, or vegetarianism, is assailed umerous champions leap to its defence. The attacks on "Christian Science" are uniformly answered by Mr. W. D. McCrackan. If Mr. McCrackan does not lift the gauntlet, it invariably lies unno ticed.

I have no wish to enter the ring with him as to the soundness of the doctrines he advocates; but are we to suppose the hierarchy of his cuit have prohibited all but McCrackan from taking part in controversy? If so, why so?

ALBERT COMMON. ALBERT COMSTOCE.

Father Knickerbocker's Lament. Oh, give me back the old Dutch days Without these noisy trains, When all these busy streets and ways Were simply country lanes, And where all these skyscrapers stand Were taverns of all types Before whose humble doors we'd sit

And smoke our long-stemmed pipes.

Oh, give me back the old Dutch days, Without electric lights, When only lanterns swung outdoors ough the loneson And we had no steam -heated flats In those Colonial days. But in the big and massive hearths Old hick'ry logs would blaze.

Oh, give me back the old Dutch days And let me hear the knock And rattle of the spinning wheel, The tick of grandpa's clock; And let me see the family prints That hung about each wall, The curtained bed, the bellows, tongs-Oh, let me see them all.

Oh, give me back the old Dutch days And let me hear again The voice of old Pete Stuyvesant And all the other men And drink the old, old wine. New York is cosmopolitan:

F. P. PITERR

WARSHIPS TO VISIT KIEL. The Battleship Alabama, Two Cruisers and

a Gunboat Ordered There. WASHINGTON, May 27.-Another instance President Roosevelt's intention to show the German Emperor and Government that the United States is more than willing to meet their neighborly advances half way was afforded to-day by the receipt of word from the President that he desired a squadron of American warships to visit Kiel during the big regatta to be held there on June 25. This word came to the Navy Department, where it was described by officials as "an intimation." A battleship, two pro-

tected cruisers and a gunboat will go to Kiel. The action of the President was based primarily on an invitation sent by Emperor William two months ago for the North At lantic battleship squadron to attend the Kiel Regatta, it having been announced that the squadron would go to Europe this summer. In declining the invitation this Government explained that the squadron was attached to the home station and was to make a trans-

atlantic cruise for practice only; in fact, would only go to the Azores, and would not touch the mainland of Europe.

The German newspapers, and presumably the German Government, believed that the invitation was declined because the United States did not care to be on friendly terms with Germany, and as much was sald in the newspapers.

There was another outbreak of criticism in the German press when the European

in the German press when the European squadron went to Marseilles this month to greet President Loubet of France on his return from Africa. The German newspapers thought this was a direct affront to Emperor William, following so closely as it did after the declination of his in-

as it did after the declination of his invitation for a squadron to visit Kiel.

Prompt action was taken by the Navy
Department to-day when the President's

"intimation" that the European squadron go
to Kiel was received. This squadron has
recently been reduced from five vessels to
two by the assignment of the cruisers recently been reduced from five vessels to two, by the assignment of the cruisers Albany, Raleigh and Cincinnati to the Asiatio station. The present squadron consists of the cruiser Chicago and the gunboat Albany, but the cruiser San Francisco is now on her way to join the seships.

At a consultation this afternoon between Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling and Rear Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, it was decided that a battleship should be assigned to the European station for the Kiel visit, and the Alabama was selected. She is now at the Brooklyn navy yard, undergoing repairs. She will leave there on June 5 for Lisbon, where the Chicago, the San Francisco and the will leave there on June 5 for Lisbon, where the Chicago, the San Francisco and the Machias will assemble also under Rear Admiral Charles S. Cotton, the present commander-in-chief of the naval force on the European station. Should the Alabama's commander, Capt. Colby W. Chester, find that he cannot get to Lisbon in time to permit an early start for Kiel, he will meet the three other ships at some more northerly port, and they will proceed thence in company to German waters. The Chi-

in company to German waters. The Chicago, which is Admiral Cotton's flagship, and the Machias are now at Villefranche. GRADUATION AT TUSKEGEE. Booker Washington's Advice to Those Who

Received Diplomas. TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 27 .- The closing exercises of the agricultural and mechanical department of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute were held this afternoon in the school chapel. More than 100 diplomas were given.

When Principal Booker T. Washington

When Principal Booker T. Washington presented the diplomas and certificates to the graduates he said:

"Of all the men and women who have gone forth with the diploma or certificate of this institution, after diligent investigation I cannot find a dozen who are in idleness. They are busy in schoolroom, field, shop, home or church. They are busy because they have placed themselves in demand by learning to do that which the world wants done in this generation. They are occupied, for an additional reason, because they have learned the disgrace of idleness and the sweetness of labor. One of the greatest embarrassments that confronts our school at the present time is our inability to supply any large proportion of the demands that are constantly coming to us from the people of both races, North and South, for the services of men and women who have been trained at the women who have been trained at the Tuskegee Institute.

in demand also because they have learned to forget themselves and to so immerse themselves in some kind of service that they do not have time to go up and down the country complaining and finding fault. One inch of progress is worth more than a yard of complaint. This lesson, too, our men and women have mastered in a large

measure. "Let me urge upon you not to overrate your own importance. Do not become overbearing and self-important. Be sim-ple and humble, and if you have any eleple and humble, and if you have any element of value in your character the world will soon find it out. There is great strength in simplicity. Simplicity and humbleness are the signs of greatness. No man who actually does something, regardless of race or color, to help forward the progress of the world, is permanently left without reward and encouragement.

THE 14TH REGIMENT CASES. Action of the Governor Approved by Gen. Roe and Gen. Henry.

Persons familiar with the cases of Lieut Joseph T. Griffin, Sergt. James F. Mo-Nally and Private Joseph L. Gorman of Company D. Fourteenth Regiment, National Guard, said yesterday that Gov. Odell's action in remitting the fine of \$100 imposed on Lieut. Griffin and in reinstating McNally and Gorman was approved by Major-Gen. Roe and Adjutant-General Henry. All of these officers had previously approved the findings of the court-martial which fined the Lieutenant for an alleged false entry in company records and dismissed McNally and Gorman.

and Gorman.

It appears that after the sentences were approved Anthony J. Griffin, attorney for all the men, took their cases to the Supreme Court in Kings county on writs of certiorari. Mr. Griffin said in his moving papers that the evidence adduced before the courtmartial did not justify the sentences imposed. Before the matter was decided by the court, it was taken up again by Gen. Roe and Adjutant-General Henry, both of whom recommended that the sentences of the court-martial be revoked. The of the court-martial be revoked. The recommendation was approved by Gov. Odell. Accordingly, Lieut. Griffin's fine was remitted and McNally and Gorman

WOODBURY DEFENDS DUMP. Battle of Bacteria Sharps Over Alleged East River Nuisance.

The suit of the Hammond Typewriter Company for a permanent injunction restraining the Century Paper Supply Company from operating a dump at Sixty-ninth street and the East River was tried yesterday before Supereme Court Justice McCall. Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury, the "Chief of the Scavengers," as he described himself in court, and Dr. Cyrus Edson testified for the defence that the dump is not a nuisance.

John C. Torrey, a bacteriologist, said he had examined samples of air procured at the dump and on the Hammond company's promises and had dound as one had samples and batteriologist.

es and had found 66,000 bacteria bio metre, and among them many of the kinds dangerous to the human system, especially tuberculosis bacteria. Dr. Edson said that the bacteria were not dangerous. He was supported by Commis-

Woodbury. Justice McCall reserved

The Street Car Evangelist. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The statement made on May 18, with regard to Mr. W. C. Whitney having an interest in my work was misleading. When W. C. Whitney and the Metropolitan company gave me the car a year ago their interest ended—at least up to dete. Our work is one of entire faith. W. H. COLLINSON.

8414 PARE AVENUE, NOF YORK. As the Metropolitan tompany gave the car only, the public must pply the money.

"THE ADORATION" IN GLASS.

Beautiful Window Made for H. H. Rogers's Memorial Church at Fairhaven. In a stained glass window embodying the labors of nearly a year, Mr. Robert Reid has produced a beautiful work of art which, for a few days, is on exhibition at his studio. The window is to be placed in the church which Mr. H. H. Rogers is building at Fairhaven, Mass., as a memorial to his mother. Already Mr. Rogers has made

Fairhaven a place beautiful, justifying its

name. Mr. Reid's window might make it a

place of pilgrimage for those willing to go

far to see a splendid work of art, and it is a function of stained glass to be splendid. Few would be disposed to quarrel with Mr. Reid, probably, in calling the window, as he does, his most important work. It is a rare and exquisite accomplishment. The subject is "The Adoration." The window is in five panels, with oak partitions, and will fill a space fifteen feet broad and about twenty-five feet high, including a sur-mounting Gothic tracery, and occupy a posi-

tion above the choir in a deep chancel with sandstone walls, not otherwise lighted,

The window is a picture of great brilliance, with the fire of gems in its gorgeous coloring of reds and pinks, blues, greens, purples and yellows. To the Mother and the Child in the central panel there come on the one hand the Wiss Man two in the the Child in the central panel there come on the one hand the Wise Men, two in the adjoining panel and one in the outer panel, and, on the other hand, shepherds similarly grouped. The Magi clasp their gifts the shepherds behold in wonderment.

All but the outermost figure of each group are full in the glorified radiance emanating from the Child, and this divine effulgence illumines the whole composition, lessening as it diffuses itself toward the remoter figures and among the angels who fill the figures and among the angels who fill the upper space of all the panels. In the outer panels, besides the figures

and the angels, are the trunks of trees, whose lines will be continued among the inter-stices of the Gothic tracery, where the glass will have the blue of a starlight sky. Mr. Reid's distinct achievement, however, in this work, apart from the control of the light, is in his success in retaining the flesh quality in the figures. This he has done in a way to make it immediately notable. Those who hold that a work of decorative Those who hold that a work of decorative art should in all ways be in agreement with its environment may be moved to curious pondering over Mr Reid's window in place, for this picture of the adoration of the Christ Child is to be in a Unitarian church.

SHIELDING GAYNOR AND GREENE Quebec Condemned at Home for Keeping

Fugitives From Justice. MONTREAL, Quebec, May 27 .- There is much feeling throughout this Province among members of the Conservative party, in regard to the attitude of the Administration in the Greene-Gaynor extradition proceedings. The fact that members of the legal branch of the Government are members of the firm of lawyers retained to defend Greene and Gaynor against extradition has been much discussed. The Montreal Gazette has published a bitter editorial treal Gazette has published a bitter editorial on the subject, a part of which is as follows:

Among the resolutions offered by the opposition in the Quebec Legislative Assembly was one condemning the attitude of members of the Parent Admiristration in connection with the proceedings in the now notorious Gaynor-Greene extradition proceedings. The facts are fairly well known. The men in question came to this courtry in the character of fugitives from justice. Proceedings to secure their extradition were instituted. It was the duty of the Government of the Province to see that these were regularly conducted, no favor being shown on either side and no unnecessary obstruction being put in the way of the execution of the law. This duty was forgotten. To quote the words of the resolution, "two of the partners of the Minister of Justice of Canada, and of the Prime Minister of this Province, as well as one of the members of the law firm of Rainville, Archambault, one of the said firm being Attorney-General for this province, appeared as attorney for the accused men. As a result of the efforts of this array of counsel, the extradition proceedings fell through. The resolution offered in the Legislature did not touch the legal points at issue. It was designed to condemn the appearance among defenders of men accused in the courts of the law of officers of the Crown. It was so proper a resolution that it would be thought no legislature would venture to oppose it. That the whole Liberal contingent in the Legislative Assembly is recorded as voting against it, is simply proof of the low ideas of duty to the Province the present majority is actuated by. It is not putting the case too strongly. on the subject, a part of which is as follows: the Province the present majority is actuated by. It is not putting the case too strongly to say that the vote, besides giving a sanc-tion to a bad precedent, has lowered the esteem in which Quebec will be held among

COLLECTOR CRUZEN CENSURED, But Secretary Shaw Absolves Him From All Charges of Dishonesty.

the Provinces.

WASHINGTON, May 27 .- A. R. Crusen, Collector of Customs at the port of San Juan, P. R., whose office was recently investigated by a special agent cently investigated by a special agent of the Treasury Department, and against whom charges of irregularities in the administration of his office were made, has been exonerated on all allegations of dishonesty by Secretary Shaw. Collector Cruzen has been censured by the Department, but he will be allowed to continue in office. The following statement was given out by Assistant Secretary Armstrong to-day: Armstrong to-day:

ary Armstrong to-day:

"The Collector was accused of receiving presents of tobacco and liquors. In explanation to the agent, he said that they were given to him voluntarily. The Collector has been severely censured by the Department for his indiscretions, and the regularities of administration disclosed by the report of the investigating officer have been corrected. The report did not disclose any overt act of dishonesty."

NORTH RIVER PIER EXTENSION. Another Point Against It Raised by the Engineer Office of the Army.

WASHINGTON, May 27 .- A new point in opposition to the proposed extension of the pierheads in the North River has been raised by the Engineer office of the army. It is that a further extension of the piers will result in narrowing the channel to such an extent as to cause an increase in the current. which might interfere with shipping and make traffic dangerous.

Dook Commissioner Hawkes of New York has explained to the War Department that even if

that even if it were true that the extension would cause the current to increase in rapidity it would not be dangerous to navigation, as the current in the East River is much more rapid than in the North River, and there are no more accidents in conse-

Gen. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, has gone to New York to measure the current as it is at the present time and compare it with the current of the East River, and a with the current of the secretary. further report will be made to the Secretary of War on this question before a decision is

TWO ALIENS TO BE DEPORTED. Secretary Shaw Decides That Expert Ac-

countants Are Not Professional Men. WASHINGTON, May 27.- The Secretary of the Treasury to-day ordered that two aliens, who recently came to the United States to take places as expert accountants be deported from the country. One of these, Loterios Lontos, a Greek, came to New York under contract to be employed by a firm dealing in Greek currants. He contended that he should be excepted from the operation of the Alien Contract law on the ground that he belongs to a "learned profession."

Secretary Shaw rules that an expert accountant is not a professional man and is not necessarily "learned" within the meaning of the law. A similar decision was rendered in the case of Thomas Ellis, who came from England to work as expert countants be deported from the country.

who came from England to work as experi accountant in New Orleans.

Assistant Secretary Keep Sworn In. WASHINGTON, May 27.-Charles H. Keep. the newly appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was sworn in and as-